

# JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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***“Psst! Israel has the Atom Bomb”***

—PAGE 3



**JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW**

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**IN DEFENCE OF THE HISTADRUT**

In a world excited by transient events and partisan disputes, the existence and achievements of the Histadrut, the Israel Federation of Labour, stand like the rock of Gibraltar; a monument to forty years of hard work and foresight. It is questionable whether without the Histadrut it would have been possible to create the conditions which led to the establishment of Israel. For the Histadrut, together with its subsidiaries, especially Solel Boneh, was something much more than a Trades Union Congress; during the most critical periods of the last forty years, the Histadrut played the part of the militant spokesman for labour, served as the embryo of Israel's social welfare organisations and, not least, functioned as the merchant adventurer conquering new industrial and commercial worlds.

All this proved to be of great, lasting and decisive importance to the emergent Jewish State. In every crisis, it was the Histadrut that provided the hard core of the necessary organisation: it was so during the disturbances in Palestine in 1936; it was so during the war, when Solel Boneh built roads and airstrips for the Allies throughout the Middle East; it was so during the days of resistance to the Mandatory and the period of organised illegal immigration. Here, too, the Histadrut had a part to play which no trade union anywhere had ever been called upon to perform. And so it went on, through the War of Independence, through the critical years of construction that followed.

\* \* \*

But, more than anything, its contribution to Israeli life was in the status which it had given to labour. It had done more to have the "dignity of labour" recognised than had any trade union in any other country in the world—including the communist world. For it did so not only in politics or in the workshops, but also in private and social life. It was the Histadrut that had given labour its social status and had made it possible for labour to maintain it. That, in retrospect, was probably the Histadrut's greatest achievement in the forty years of its existence.

The natural corollary of this was that the Histadrut

was not a class organisation but a genuinely national institution—possibly the most representative of all national institutions. It saved Israel not only from the class war (except for some skirmishing from the Right) but also from class complexes. The economic egalitarianism between the different groups was genuine, not forced.

But, somehow, this magnificent achievement no longer stands unchallenged. Organisationally speaking, the Histadrut is more powerful than ever. Numerically speaking it is stronger than ever. Financially speaking it is wealthier than ever. But, politically speaking, it has lost ground, and socially speaking it has lost status. These are serious setbacks. Their causes have roots that go deep. It would be mistaken to seek them in personalities. Indeed, the most serious aspect of the renewed conflict between Premier Ben-Gurion and the General Secretary of the Histadrut, Pinhas Lavon (*see pages 11 and 12*), is that it turns the major issue of the changing relations of the Histadrut to the State into a largely personal matter. Yet, virtually every country with a genuine trade union movement has had to face this situation in recent years; only the Americans, with their wealth, have been able to stave it off to some extent.

\* \* \*

But nowhere is the issue so sharply defined as in Israel, because it has become associated with the politics of the ruling party. That may be unfortunate, but it does not change the nature of the problem. It is not one that can be solved by theoretical formulation or by dictation from outside. It affects the majority of working Israelis; it affects the instrument of their status which they have so painstakingly created over the last forty years. But conditions have changed. The Histadrut is not an end in itself; it is a means—a very powerful and forceful means—to an end, but to what end?

That is now the issue between Ben-Gurion and Lavon, but it should not be, or become, an issue between the Histadrut and the State. There has been a tendency lately to display these two forces as equals and opposites, but to do so is to misread the whole social record of the Histadrut. It is not a clash between the "democratic" Histadrut and the "bureaucratic" state, it is not a clash between the "idealistic" Histadrut and the "materialistic" Israeli economy. These are false antonyms.

The fact is that much has now changed, and the value of the Histadrut as an instrument of Israeli policy and as a means of maintaining the social standards for which it fought, require a far-reaching reappraisal and flexibility so that it can continue to play the decisive part in the evolution of Israel which has been its share during these past forty historic years. Israel has more need today than ever of the values and the status which the Histadrut has given to labour in Israel, Israel as a state—not the Histadrut as a separate domain.



## THE "BOMB" THAT ROCKED THE WORLD

### HOW IT EXPLODED—AND WHY

There was one question that no one stopped to ask. But it was the vital question, the one that would have saved the ludicrous postures taken up by spokesmen in Washington, politicians in London, commentators in Moscow and propagandists in Cairo.

The question was a simple one: If Israel had an atomic bomb, where in the Middle East, given a new outbreak of hostilities, could she have used it without obliterating herself as a result either of radiation or fall-out?

There were, too, a lot more questions that could have been asked. Could Israel, with her current programme of industrial development and her crying need for power resources, afford to concentrate her research efforts on the production of an atomic bomb? Could she, militarily, afford the risks of entering into an atomic bomb race in the Middle East? Could she, both politically and morally, afford to own the bomb?

**Nothing secret:** But, given the nervous state of the world in the presence of the atom, no one stopped to ask these questions. They were only thought of after Prime Minister Ben-Gurion told the Knesset on Wednesday of the extension of Israel's atomic research activities to the Negev Arid Zone Institute in Beer-sheba where, he confirmed, Israeli scientists were engaged in the construction of a nuclear reactor.

This reactor, he revealed, was of 24,000 kilowatt variety, (compared with

the mere 1,000 kilowatts of the training reactor recently completed with American help) would take between three and four years to complete and was intended for use in connection with the work of the Institute. Anyone who maintained that Israel was working on the "bomb" was uttering either a "deliberate or unconscious untruth." Thus was the "bomb" exploded. But how had the story started?

For the past four years there has been close, and often publicised, co-operation between French and Israeli scientists. As recently as 1958, it was officially announced that a close exchange of information and personnel had been agreed upon. Since then, French know-how and some basic equipment has been made available for the construction of the Beersheba reactor.

**The other country?** France has for long shown an interest in Israeli progress in arid zone research, particularly the Zarchin process of desalination, and hopes to apply some of the lessons learnt by the Israelis to the Sahara. All this was generally known in scientific circles.

Passing mention of Israel's name among those countries engaged in atomic research was made at a meeting of the joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee in Washington on December 9. Other countries mentioned included India and Sweden. But the central theme of the discussion by Committee members was the atomic potential of communist China.

No particular attention was paid to Israel until an American magazine reported that, apart from the big powers, there was one other country able to construct an atomic bomb, if she did not already possess it. Within 24 hours a report that this country was Israel appeared in the press of the world.

**British are blamed:** Precisely who launched this story is unclear. Certainly it came from no scientific source. The extent and nature of Israel's atomic research programme are widely known throughout the scientific world. International scientists are also well aware of the funds and resources necessary to build an atomic bomb. To their credit, scientists were conspicuously absent from the ranks of those who hurried to proclaim Israel's forced entry into the atom bomb club.

Where then did the story originate? American officials point to "interested British quarters." And so do French officials. The French, in fact, are bitter about



NOT A BOMB IN SIGHT  
Met observer inside the Negev testing centre

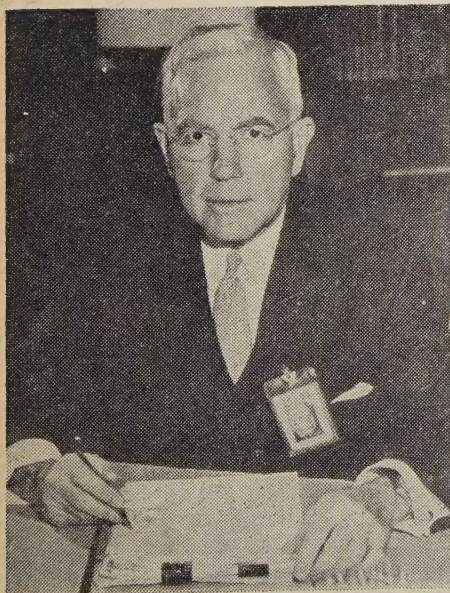
what they consider to be the leading part played by Britain in launching this canard.

The British action, they claim, stems from the international battle now being waged by the reactor producing countries for custom among the newly developed nations. It was, they allege, an attempt at industrial sabotage, linked with the conclusion of the recent successful agreement between France and Germany for the supply of vertical take-off aircraft, a field in which the British believed they had the lead.

**Sore at the French:** There are some officials in Paris who also lay some of the blame on the U.S. The Americans, they say, knew the facts and could have nipped the bomb story immediately it broke. But they preferred to help it on its way because they were sore at the French who, they felt, were starting their own nuclear club which might be extended to other countries and used as bait on the African continent.

They were sore at the Israelis, too, for having shopped outside of the U.S. for their nuclear requirements. The fact is, however, that apart from their initial assistance to Israel in the establishment of her first experimental reactor at the Weizmann Institute, the U.S. has only made available to Israel the same assistance and information as she has made available to every other interested country.

Israel, with her new emphasis on arid zone research, needed more than this, and the French were ready to supply it. Even so, the reactor being built at Beer-sheba is only half the size of the one being built outside Bombay under an agreement between the Indian and Canadian Governments (and which no one has



DELIBERATE OR UNCONSCIOUS?  
Congress Committee's McCone



ever suggested is being used for the production of atomic bombs).

**Plague on both :** In Washington itself, political circles in full possession of the facts saw the Administration's handling of the bomb story as an attempt to embarrass both the Israelis and the incoming Administration in a last gesture of revengeful bitterness.

Why, these circles were asking, did John McCone, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, go out of his way to suggest that even if Israel was not engaged in building an atomic bomb at this stage she would be in a position to do so within a few years? And again why did State Department spokesman Lincoln White seek to give newsmen the impression that the U.S. did not accept Israeli denials of the bomb reports.

Some observers felt that, with only a month to go and a Democratic Administration ready to take over, the Republican Administration was relieving itself of the former pressures of the haunting "Jewish vote" and having a last free fling. Others felt it was a reaction to the behaviour of the Israelis who have been tending to act as if the new Administration were already in office.

**Holing the net :** But the majority opinion is that the Department is just doing its damndest to make things difficult for Kennedy whose "programme for the Middle East" has been dismissed by senior officials in the outgoing Administration as a "young man's net to catch votes and patently unworkable."

But Britain, and particularly the British atomic industry, is held by the French to be the main villain of the piece—a belief which is given some credence by the fact that the first mention in London of Israel's supposed possession of an atomic bomb came from one of the ablest of Fleet Street specialist science reporters.

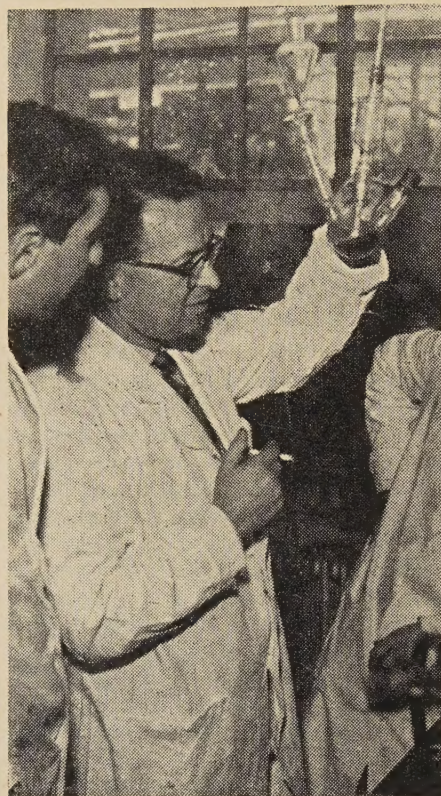
British and French atomic differences are not only on the industrial level. There is also a conflict of views on the scientific level. This was sharply illustrated during, significantly, the recent Weizmann Institute conference on scientific development in under-developed countries.

**"Essential pre-conditions" :** In his opening address, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion proclaimed his belief that:

"Although so far it has been possible to transform only a small number of elements into energy by the fission of the atom, the day is not far distant when the quantities of energy available through the transmutation of matter will be multiplied many millionfold, when scientists succeed in achieving for peaceful purposes not only the fission of the atom, but the

fusion of atoms, with the result release of energy many times as great.

This expression of views was frowned upon by British scientists. It was too early, they cautioned, for under-developed countries to hurl themselves into the atomic age. They would be better advised to rely on the older and proven sources of energy for their development. French scientists, however, shared the



WEIZMANN INSTITUTE'S BERGMANN  
*Gone fission*

Israeli view and there was an obvious division between the Franco-Israeli stand and that of the British.

**"Urgent public importance" :** None of this, however, explains the excited reaction of some members of the British Parliament, led by William Yates, Conservative member for the Wrekin. At the end of question time in the Commons on Monday, Mr. Yates demanded an immediate debate on Israel's reported possession of the atom bomb, "as a matter of definite and urgent public importance."

Ruled out of order by the Speaker, Mr. Yates warned that he would not vote for the Adjournment of the House until a Government statement was forthcoming. In requesting an immediate debate, the Member for the Wrekin sought a statement on Britain's stand "in view of the fact that the French Government . . . are unilaterally re-equipping

the Israel Army and Air Force and are believed to be giving Israel the necessary technical aid to convert a reactor, given to Israel by the United States for peaceful purposes, to that of the manufacture of atomic weapons."

On Tuesday, Mr. Yates raised the topic again. "Could you imagine a more serious place to manufacture atomic weapons than the Middle East and, in particular, the State of Israel? What can the State of Israel want atomic weapons for? What is the point?"

**An odd note :** Marcus Lipton, Labour Member for Brixton, who said he would be visiting Israel within the next forty-eight hours, promised to find out for himself whether there was anything in what Mr. Yates had said. The reply from the Leader of the House, R. A. Butler, was soothing in substance: the Israel Atomic Energy Authority had publicly denied that Israel was producing weapons. The French had also stated that the project in which they were assisting would be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

But, and in view what he had just said, there was an odd closing note to Mr. Butler's comment: "I have further been informed that the site south of Beersheba is not so advanced that it could be used for military purposes."

Russian reaction was more predictable: "The appearance of new owners of a nuclear weapon must complicate the general disarmament question. . . . The nuclear weapon in the hands of the Israeli Command represents a special danger if we take into consideration the tendency of this Command towards military adventures, and its help to the western states in their provocations against the independent peoples of the Middle East."

**Cairo undecided :** Cairo's reaction varied as the week advanced. At first, the newspapers carried shocked headlines which screamed: ISRAEL HAS ATOMIC BOMB." Later, editors decided that the bomb was an Israeli propaganda stunt. Finally, they agreed to put the blame on the U.S. which, they said, was using the idea of an Israeli bomb to pressure the Arabs into an unwanted settlement with Israel.

Israeli reaction, apart from the denial issued by the Atomic Energy Commission and the statement to the Knesset by Ben-Gurion, was notably absent from the press which restricted itself to publishing generalised reports from the world press. But unofficial reaction was succinctly summed up by Professor David Bergmann who, when asked about reports of Israel's possession of an atomic bomb, replied: "Flattering, but grossly exaggerated."



# U.A.R.

## BONN'S ATOM OFFER TO U.A.R.

### NEW PHASE IN EXPANDING RELATIONS

*from our own correspondent*

#### Cairo:

Relations between Cairo and Bonn have reached the stage where no one here was surprised by last week's Arab News Agency report from Bonn that the West German Ministry of Atomic Power had expressed its willingness, "in every way", to further the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the U.A.R.

In effect, Federal Germany is today the western flag-bearer in the U.A.R., a role which the United States seems quite content to see her playing. There is hardly one aspect of the Egyptian industrialisation programme in which the West Germans are not concerned.

The Helwan Iron and Steel Works, built by D.E.M.A.G., is the largest in the Arab world. The Nitrogen Fertiliser Plant at Aswan was constructed by the Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik. Siemens built the massive Cairo-South power station. Krupp was associated with a group of other German firms in bridge building along the Nile. Textile and transport industries have also benefited greatly from German assistance.

**Mayor speaks up:** From the reception accorded Kamal Eddin Hussein, Chairman of the Egyptian Executive Council, during his recent visit to Western Germany, trade relations between the two countries are on the eve of a vast new expansion.

The Mayor of Hamburg, who seems to have been appointed official spokesman for the Government on the occasion of Hussein's visit, declared: "We are ready to exchange students and scientists with you in the atomic field as well as in other fields. I have heard that you will establish schools for mining and atomic energy. We are ready to supply you with the required equipment. We are ready to implement these projects should you ask us to do so."

**"More deeds, less words":** This offer of collaboration was later repeated by the President of the West German Near and Middle East Friendship Society who noted, with pleasure, that the U.A.R. had added the German language to the curriculum. Hussein, in reply, blessed "the



FEDERAL PRESIDENT LUEBKE, MINISTER HUSSEIN AND AMBASSADOR SABRY  
*An eye for culture, a nose for business—Germany leads the west*

mission" of the Society and promised that its members would find no difficulty in establishing friendly relations with the people of the U.A.R.

"The German people," he said, "are known to be hard workers and we are passing through an era of more deeds and less words."

The words, however, must precede the deeds. Hamburg's Haus Rissen Institute for Economy and Social Science is organising a seminar on the U.A.R. to which leading political, economic and social personalities have been invited. The lecturers will include U.A.R. diplomats and German officials, including Dr. Krause-Brewer, head of the Middle East section of the Bonn Press and Information Department who will speak on the U.A.R. and its economy "between East and West."

**Boycott overlooked:** During his visit to West Germany, Hussein attended a considerable selection of dinners in his honour, met representatives of the German Academy, was guest at a luncheon given by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, addressed members of the Senate, visited shipbuilding yards and industrial plants.

One of the less promising consequences of his visit to Germany was the agreement that three U.A.R. youth leaders should spend several months in Germany studying youth leadership techniques.

But perhaps the most impressive aspect of all was the fact that no one in the U.A.R. delegation dreamed of raising West Germany's relations with Israel which, reparations quite apart, cover not only a wide economic field, but also include certain military items. It is quite clear that the Israel boycott is not meant

to apply when the U.A.R.'s own interests are at stake.

## EAST GERMANY ALSO GETS ITS SHARE

A supplementary arrangement to the current long-term trade and payments agreement between the U.A.R. and Eastern Germany has been signed in Cairo. Under it, East Germany will barter glass and ceramic products, "sundry goods" and textiles, in return for U.A.R. deliveries of certain raw materials, foodstuffs, fruit and vegetables.

The possibility of stepping up trade between the two countries even further has been discussed during a visit to Cairo by East German Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Weiss.



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# IRAQ

## OLD ENEMIES IN NEW ALIGNMENTS

### RE-ENTRY OF THE BA'ATH

*from our own correspondent*

#### Baghdad :

Outside of the Middle East, it is just impossible to imagine the extent to which one Arab country is, in effect, sealed off from the other. Even Syria, although tied in theory to Egypt, manages not only to keep its own identity, but also to assert its own character to such an extent that overbearing Egyptian officers and officials have to be shipped back home.

The Syrians have been given unwilling encouragement by President Nasser who, in trying to gain adherents and allies to his cause among the peoples of Africa, can afford less and less to give the Syrians cause for public expressions of discontent.

But Iraq is probably more securely sealed off from the rest of the Arab world than any other state. It is no longer possible to get any real picture of the situation from the press. Army control of censorship has been tightened up and more papers are being subjected to stricter supervision. Journalists and editors who allow the ink to flow too freely soon find themselves behind bars.

**Bitterness of suppression :** What, in fact, we are really experiencing is a repetition of the tactics of pre-revolutionary governments. When, for example, the press and the parties were given some freedom in 1946 by Tawfiq al-Suwaidi, they really took the bit between their teeth, with the result that the government had again to clamp down on them with full force.

Now, as then, the government is in full opposition to the press, just as it is in active opposition to all the parties. It is somehow in the nature of the people in power in Iraq to try and stamp out anything which smacks of freedom of speech or political activity both of which are, naturally, taken as opposition to the government.

Unfortunately for Kassem and his most trusted lieutenant, Colonel al-Abdi, this attitude is helping the build-up of a strong underground movement, an underground stronger than Iraq has ever known before. Through the ruthless oppression from above, the movement is being imbued with characteristics of violence and

bitterness far beyond those known in the past.

**Fate worse than death :** The former clandestine movements felt that what was at stake was the liberty of the people in the face of the Hashemites, westernism, capitalism, imperialism, and so on. Now they feel that the so-called champions of the Revolution of the People, and of government of the people by the people, have turned out to be nothing more than traitors.

But none of this is reflected in the

deterrent to politico-criminal activity which is on the increase. Mind you, Nuri managed to survive it for forty years. Kassem has already, and to our general surprise, been with us for 2½ years.

In his own mind, he believes he is going to be with us for very many more. These days he is on top of the world and very sure of himself, his elation no doubt helped by the way in which Hussein fell into his lap.

Where he has gone one further than Nuri is in his build-up of the security



KASSEM CELEBRATES THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ESCAPE FROM DEATH  
In the forefront the army—he intends keeping it that way

press. The penalty for such expressions is at least imprisonment, and this in itself can be a fate worse than death. Once inside, months and months go by while the officers in charge "deal" with their victims. Conditions in Iraqi prisons are almost beyond description. This is one reason why communists who have already tasted years of Iraqi confinement are so callous, hard and desperate. If you can survive an Iraqi prison, you can face up to anything.

It would stretch the imagination of an Edgar Allan Poe to describe these death-traps where there is no sanitation, no attempt to keep the cells clean, where all is dark, humid and cold in winter and dark, broiling and thick with perspiration in summer. Disease carries off untold numbers of prisoners, to the relief of the authorities.

**Horror no deterrent :** But what is so strange in this country of heresy and madness is that all this horror acts as no

forces. The extent and cost of this build-up is more than Nuri's total budget for any one year. Apart from internal security expenditure, military spending, as we know from the figures, is running ahead of that in any previous year. Kassem is heavily committed to the purchase from the Russians of a "fleet" consisting of frigates, destroyers and submarines.

**Not only the army :** He is building up the military forces in great style, though for what purpose we cannot be certain. At the same time, and because of this concentration of efforts, he is also building a huge, popular opposition against himself. And this obsession with one idea has given a great chance to the party which, throughout the Middle East, is always waiting patiently in the wings: the Ba'ath.

At this moment, the most important wing of the anti-Kassem movement is undoubtedly the Ba'ath. What happened to the Ba'ath provides a curious lesson. Its



members were so badly handled by the new regime after it came to power and they have so gallantly stood up to this treatment, that they are now widely regarded as the true Iraqi nationalists, almost as martyrs and saints.

They are held in the highest esteem in various influential quarters and are getting the backing they have sought for so long. (It is worth recalling that the Iraqi communists came in for the same kind of "acceptance" by the Iraqi people and were "absorbed" into the popular struggle around 1952, from which time they were invited to take part in the various National Front movements which culminated in the 1958 revolution).

**Drawing Kassem's fire:** At the moment, the Ba'athists are firmly entrenched in two important quarters of Baghdad, al-'Azamiyah and Karkh. And with the relaxation of the communist hold and the imprisonment of leading communists, they are moving in to the abandoned positions. They dispose of a large number of intelligent and even brilliant leaders, especially amongst the lawyers and their student supporters.

But the student support can be over-rated. I know for a fact that the swing to the Ba'athists is being encouraged by some very left-wing elements in an attempt to draw Kassem's fire away from themselves.

The local Ba'athists are, essentially, pan-Arabists. They hold their meetings in various houses in al-'Azamiyah; they have their own system of security and secrecy. But they are watched and their movements must obviously be known to Kassem.

**Dishonoured champion:** It is difficult, however, for Kassem to strike. Al-'Azamiyah is essentially a quarter apart. It is spread over a wide area, comprising hundreds of villas in hundreds of small lanes. It is, in fact, the "Ba'athist Martyr Town," containing the houses of such Ba'athist champions and martyrs as Rifaat al-Hajj Sirri, Tabakhali, Abdul-Wahhad ash-Shawwaf and Abdul Salaam Aref.

Although Aref is their champion he is not an honoured one. He is accused of foolishness, of having been duped when he allowed Kassem to take over the leadership following the revolution. Aref should have been the leader and the Ba'ath the leading party, runs the plaint of his critics.

If this had been the position, then Kassem could never have manoeuvred the country into a position where it stood out against the major objective of the revolution: federal union with President Nasser's United Arab Republic. Today, more than ever, the Ba'athists are openly in favour of the Nas-

ser tie-up, thus returning to an idea which, at first, weakened but which has now again come into top place in the Ba'athist platform and in its planning.

**Elections frighten communists:** Before they can further their plans, however, they have to defeat their main opponent—not Kassem, but the communists. The communists are fast winning disfavour among the general populace. They have been the source of much recent distress.

There was the recent affray involving the militant Union of Tobacco and Cigarette Workers which forced the intervention of the police. Two workers were killed and several injured. As proof of the growing disgust with the communists who inspired the tobacco workers to riot, other unions congratulated the police on their action against refractory elements. Less than a year ago, this would have led to something like civil war.

The communists are in favour of a continuation of the present system of martial law and the military regime. They have a horror of any sort of electoral scheme or rule by democratically appointed parliament.

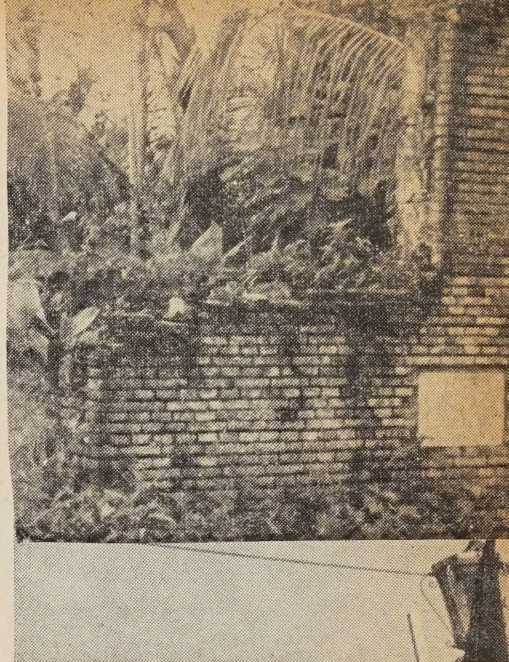
Parliamentary elections with the participation of legally constituted parties would completely upset their applecart. They can best survive in an atmosphere of tension, mistrust, suspicion, secret police, agents, stabbings and everything else that goes with anarchy and chaos.

**Blood count to settle:** Fortunately, most of the people are fed up with this kind of existence. But the communists hope that, if this situation can be prolonged, all the other parties, for their own protection, will be forced into a new National Front Organisation in which they (the communists) will play the major role. They have suggested the formation of this front all along and accuse the Ba'athists of refusing to co-operate.

This is true to a great extent. And before there is anything like a parley between the Ba'athists and the communists, the former have a blood count to settle, especially in Mosul and Kirkuk. In Mosul, the Ba'athists have registered phenomenal gains over the past six months and now have something like 60 per cent support.

The communists, who have seen the writing on the wall, have appealed to Moscow and Peking for help. They have already been promised the moral support of both, but they cannot ignore the warning off given by Kassem, who has made it plain he will not tolerate outside interference in the country's "internal politics."

**Hadid v. Chaderchi:** The talk in Kassem circles is of a return to a two-party



AERIAL TRIBUTE  
*Not even the sky's the limit*

system, with a healthy opposition, all following a middle course away from the extreme right of the Ba'athists and the extreme left of the doctrinaire communists. As far as Kassem is concerned, this two-party system is already adequately represented by the Hadid group of the National Democratic Party on the one hand, and the Chaderchi group of the same party on the other.

Hadid is pro-government. Chaderchi is the Party's veteran leader and an ingrained oppositionist. Personally, he is a moderate, but history and the evidence show that he is definitely pro-National Front and not averse to working with the communists, or any other party, if it happens to suit him.

Unlike the Hadid group, Chaderchi commands popular support and sympathies of many moderate intellectuals and less extreme elements of the Left. Undoubtedly, he is still leader of the strongest of the official parties.

It is in this atmosphere of growing competition between the Right and the Left and between them and the "Middle" that Kassem, in his cloud-cuckoo-land, develops his ideas of a great Arab world led by Iraq and overawed by the army he is now so steadfastly building up. It is a dream, however, never likely to come to fruition. The Iraqis are not suited to this task either ethnically, culturally or politically.

**A thousand leaders:** In the great vastness of the Arab world, the Iraqis have no standing. Of all the Arab countries, it is the most barbarous, the most violent, the most chauvinistic, the most intolerant and the most untrustworthy. It would take a thousand leaders better talented than Kassem to plan, never mind implement, a reversal of these "qualities."



# IRAQ

## OLD ENEMIES IN NEW ALIGNMENTS

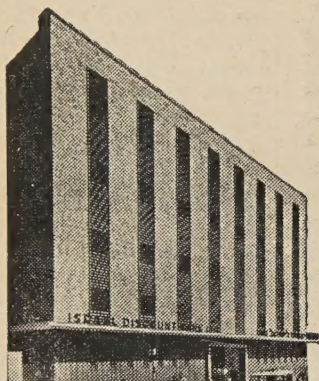
### RE-ENTRY OF THE BA'ATH

*from our own correspondent*

Baghdad :

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# IN THE NEWS

## WHAT KIND OF WEIZMANN LECTURES?

THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE has been getting some rather unexpected and—for once—unsought-after publicity. I am sure it has done it more good than harm, for it has again focused attention on the enterprising and imaginative conduct of the Institute. Atom or no atom, its outlook and language express more than anything else the mood of the Israel of the second half of the twentieth century. This is, as it were, the scientific inheritance of Weizmann. What of the other side? What of Weizmann the politician, the social analyst and above all the Jewish leader of his time?

I feel less sure about the wisdom of the manner in which the Yad Chaim Weizmann (like many others I am never certain where the Institute ends and the "Yad" begins) has tried to keep Weizmann's work alive in this less precise field of activity. The scientific objectivity of the Institute has not always been transferred to the "Yad." But this is not really so important; much more to the point is to ask what the annual memorial lectures are intended to achieve. So far, the list has been impressive and the lectures interesting and sometimes instructive. But they have added nothing to Weizmann's stature; they have not produced a new dimension of the man. On the contrary, except for Crossman's unorthodox lecture last year, there was a tendency to embalm Weizmann rather than discover him.

### IMPACT MISSING

Perhaps the reason was that the lectures were given by Weizmann's contemporaries for Weizmann's contemporaries. Again, with the one exception of Crossman, the lectures made no noticeable impact on the new generations of Israelis and Jews who did not know Weizmann. Unlike the scientists of the Institute, who are looking forward, the lecturers at the "Yad" were always looking back.

These thoughts are prompted by the

announcement that next April's lectures will be given by Leonard Stein whose long-awaited study of the Balfour Declaration is due for publication in February 1961. He will be speaking on Weizmann's role in the achievement of the Balfour Declaration. I am sure Leonard Stein will be worth hearing; his coming book certainly will be caviare for the generals; but is this the function of Yad Chaim Weizmann; will this carry forward the Weizmann tradition to Israel's new generations?

## PRAYER, PENITENCE AND PARKING METERS

ARE WE NOW to witness a mass return to orthodoxy on the part of those following the practices of reform Judaism? Has the traditionalist view of Divine Retribution caught up at last with the backsliders? My questions arise from the experiences of worshippers at Upper Berkeley Street (Reform) Synagogue who, their hearts filled with noble thoughts, walked from their pews last Saturday into the arms of waiting policemen—and summonses for parking in a meter zone in such a way as to cause an obstruction. The representatives of the law dispensed justice with a minimum of fuss in the face of a maximum of protest. Next Saturday's attendance at Upper Berkeley Street, other circumstances apart, will be greatly reduced. But the traditionalists need not gloat. The coming Marble Arch Synagogue is also smack in the middle of a parking zone. Unless services are to be restricted to two hours (the maximum time of stay at a parking meter), the prestige-seeking members from the suburbs and the "leave it round the corner" congregants will have to take a taxi—or even consider walking.

## OLDEST SYNAGOGUE IN THE WESTERN WORLD

I WONDER WHAT motorist worshippers would think of getting to synagogue by way of a twenty mile road journey, followed by a trip up river in a fast motor



REMAINS OF JODEN SAVANNAH SYNAGOGUE  
*Not a meter in sight*

launch? That, apparently, is the only way of reaching the remains of the oldest synagogue in the western world. It is not, surprisingly, on the European continent, but in far-distant Surinam, once Dutch Guiana, and now a member nation of the Netherlands Kingdom. There are today a thousand Jews in Surinam, but none at Joden Savannah where the 310-year-old synagogue remains stand as a memorial to a long-vanished community. The Surinam Government, I hear from New York, is planning to restore the synagogue and the neighbouring cemetery to their former state, in the hope of attracting Jewish tourists. As an added inducement, a landing strip is to be established near by.

## STOP THIS NONSENSE NOW!

IS THERE NO ONE to call a halt to the ill-advised pressure campaign being directed by the American Jewish Congress against the new Administration of President-elect Kennedy? After the gratuitously insulting "warning" of a fortnight ago that Mr. Kennedy must only appoint a Secretary of State "fully committed" to his Middle East and African policies, the Congress has now presented Secretary of State designate Dean Rusk with "a five-star programme for meeting the long-range and immediate tasks of achieving peace and stability in the Middle East." With the ham-fistedness for which it is fast earning a reputation, the Congress managed

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to include this "programme" in a letter congratulating Mr. Rusk on his appointment. This sort of activity does neither Israel nor American Jewry the slightest good. It plays into the hands of the anti-Zionists and the Arab states. It certainly does not help Israel create the right kind of relationship with the new Administration. It is altogether ill-conceived. Is there no one to call a halt?

## HENRIETTA SZOLD

WAS IT MERELY COINCIDENCE that Youth Aliya's 100,000th ward should have arrived in Israel last week, just when the celebrations had begun of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Youth Aliya's founder, Henrietta Szold? Whether it was or not, the event certainly helped to highlight the outstanding work that Youth Aliya has carried out over the years. This, and the achievements of Hadassah, the great American Jewish women's organisation also founded through Henrietta Szold's devotion and initiative, were briefly described in a film, "The Call of the Holy Land," shown at the Carlton cinema in London's Haymarket one evening last week. Henrietta Szold loved children, and when the Nazi terror began in Europe, she, a woman of 73, living in Palestine where she had gone from her native Baltimore, exerted herself to save as many as she could for a new life in Palestine. The film included an extract from a contemporary documentary in which "Miss Henrietta" herself described what Youth Aliya had been able to do in rescuing Jewish children from Hitler's Germany.

## LOCAL SUCCESSES

ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES in reporting local activities is that, like the common people, there are so many of them. But now and then one is inclined to single out a person or an occasion just to illustrate what it is that provides Israel with so much of its backing. One could point to Gertrude Holt, the mezzo-soprano, who gives so much of herself on occasions large and small. Last week, with a fine and topical selection of songs, she entertained the Hampstead Committee of the Jerusalem Baby Home and helped to produce £1,000 for the home. How many baby homes in the Arab world or in Africa would bless their day if they had someone like Gertrude Holt or wizo to look after them! But in Jewish society, even in Israel, these small evenings are now taken for granted, or treated as something of a nuisance. If only they knew what would happen without them...



# ISRAEL

## FRIENDS IN TROUBLE

### SILENCE AS A MEANS OF DIPLOMACY

*from our own correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

Nobody has said anything, but there is no doubting the satisfaction in official quarters here following the return of Emperor Haile Selassie to Addis Ababa and the crushing of the revolt against his regime.

The first news of the troubles in Ethiopia took Israel completely by surprise. It also put the Foreign Ministry into a rather embarrassing position for, although its sympathies were on the side of those forces loyal to the Emperor, it could not say so for fear of strengthening the new regime.

Officials chose, therefore, to say nothing—and, on this occasion, proved the wisdom of their choice.

**Close and cordial :** It was this choice also which restrained official action on the first day of the uprising, when an amateur radio fan picked up a message from Addis Ababa asking the Israel Foreign Ministry to inform the Emperor, then in Brazil, of developments.

The view here was that Haile Selassie would be kept fully informed from his own sources and that it would be more expedient for Israel to keep out of what was evidently a purely domestic affair.

Despite the fact that no *de jure* relations exist between the two countries, contacts between them are close and cordial, and Haile Selassie is held to be a sincere friend of Israel. The Ethiopian Consul-General in Jerusalem was given the personal rank of Minister by the Emperor, while the Israel Consulate-General in Addis Ababa is one of the most active Israeli diplomatic missions in Africa.

**Spur to subversion :** The feeling here was that one of the most immediate effects of the abortive revolt would be a new concentration on economic development, in an endeavour to raise the general living standards of the people and increase the productive capacity of the country.

In this event, Israel might well be asked to supplement her present economic and technical assistance. Israeli technicians and experts have already won

for themselves a sound reputation for efficiency and speed.

On the other hand, the fact of instability inside Ethiopia will undoubtedly act as a spur to the subversive agencies of the U.A.R. The importance of Ethiopia as one of the head-sources of the Nile is obvious and President Nasser would undoubtedly be pleased to see Haile Selassie replaced by someone more amenable to his influence.

**Concern for Koirala :** While there was satisfaction over the restored situation in Ethiopia, officials displayed undisguised concern over the fate of another friend of Israel whose future seemed less assured—deposed Prime Minister Koirala of Nepal. During his short visit to Israel to attend the Weizmann Institute conference on science in under-developed countries, Koirala had won wide popularity in ministerial circles and with the public at large.

He had had extended discussions with Ben-Gurion, Eban and Mrs. Meir, during which they discussed the possibility of close co-operation between the two countries and in which the Nepalese Premier expounded his views on revamping the Socialist International. As a result of these talks, Eliezer Ben-Horin was named first Israel Minister to Nepal and an Israeli delegation of agricultural and other experts dispatched to Katmandu.

Again, there has been no official comment on developments in Nepal. It is hoped, however, that the seeds of co-operation which were sown during the Koirala visit will be allowed to bear fruit and that the Israeli delegation in Nepal will be asked to stay on.

## MAPAI CENSURES LAVON

### BEN-GURION READY TO DO BATTLE

*from our own correspondent*

#### Tel Aviv :

While the world reacted to reports of a supposed Israeli project for making an atomic bomb, Israel itself was shaken by an explosion of a different kind. The "Lavon affair" was back in the news with a bang, shattering the month-old truce within the ranks of Mapai and bringing the long-expected head-on collision between the Histadrut General Secretary and the Prime Minister.

The affair came to a head at a meeting of the Mapai Secretariat on Sunday, when Lavon was censured and roundly reproved for his recent diatribes against Ben-Gurion, the first occasion in recent



years in which party leaders have so strongly rebuked one of their number.

The new chapter of the affair opened last week with the start of the Histadrut's fortieth anniversary celebrations. At a press conference marking the occasion, Lavon launched into a strong attack on what he termed as recent trends towards *étatisme*, the theory "which considers that the State should take the place of organisational efforts by the citizens of the State, and which sees in such organisations a danger to the State."

**His boldest step :** Answering questions about relations between the Histadrut and the State, Lavon went out of his way to make pointed and critical references to Ben-Gurion without, however, mentioning him by name. Nothing, he commented, could be achieved by "pressure and terror."

Indignation within the ranks of Mapai had just reached boiling point when Lavon took his boldest step—he failed to send an invitation to Ben-Gurion, one of the founders of the Histadrut, to attend the gala anniversary rally of trade union leaders. Instead, the Premier received a stencilled circular such as was dispatched to rank-and-file members.

Highly offended, Ben-Gurion announced that he would not attend the rally, and belated efforts on the part of Histadrut officials failed to change his mind. When, on the day before the rally, a Histadrut official visited him with a letter from Lavon, Ben-Gurion refused to read it.

**Among the absentees :** Thus, when the



country's labour leaders gathered at the Mann Auditorium here for the Histadrut's birthday celebration, one of its chief architects was absent. So were Agriculture Minister Dayan, Education Minister Eban and Deputy Defence Minister Peres, together with other leading members of the "young" group of Mapai.

Finance Minister Eshkol and Moshe Sharett excused their non-attendance on the grounds that their presence was necessary at the Jewish National Fund conference then taking place. Dr. Giora Josephthal only entered the hall as Lavon was finishing his speech. It was an open breach within the Mapai ranks without precedent.

Lavon's speech was carefully worded. He tried hard not to be obviously provocative. But he harked back to his favourite theme: that the State cannot attain its objectives without the fullest co-operation of the labour movement and that, therefore, the labour movement must be considered as a full partner.

**Prepared to do battle:** On this score, warned Lavon, there was cause for concern. The true values of Israeli society had to be defended by the labour movement. "Military campaigns are temporary and passing events. But it is important to care particularly for the character of Israeli society, for the maintenance of its morals and the upkeep of its basic values."

That they did not care for Lavon's way of going about these tasks was made perfectly clear by the Mapai leaders at Sunday's Secretariat meeting. Even such moderates as Eshkol, Sharett and Mrs. Meir joined in the sharp criticisms of Lavon. Both Sharett and Mrs. Meir pointed out to him that they, too, had complaints against the party, but this did not mean that they set out to destroy it and to give satisfaction to its enemies.

Ben-Gurion was not present. Instead, he sent a letter. In it, he made clear that if Lavon wanted a fight, he was prepared to do battle. In due course, he stated, he would inform the Secretariat and the Government about Lavon's tenure of office in the Defence Ministry.

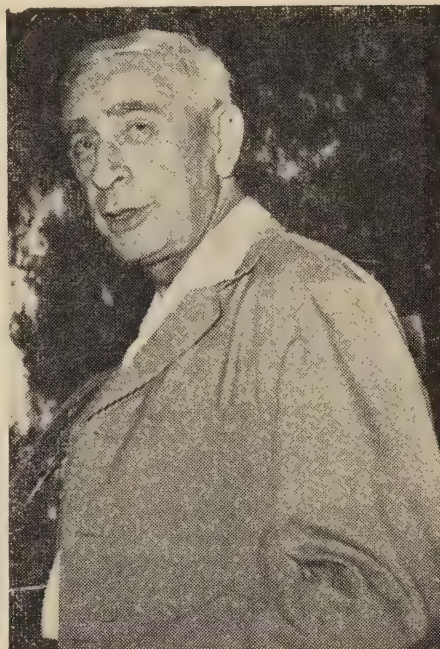
**Almogi accused:** But the angriest exchange was between Lavon and Mapai General Secretary Joseph Almogi. He might have used some improper expressions, conceded Lavon, but during the past two months he had been subjected to a campaign which sought to secure his resignation from the Histadrut.

"Sitting around this table," he declared, "are some of those who are trying to get rid of me, yet not one of you has raised his voice against them." And, turning to Almogi, he accused him of spreading the rumour that "Lavon's days

in the Histadrut are numbered."

**Government "intrusion":** What is it that Lavon is fighting for? Briefly, he is out to secure "most favoured organisation" treatment for the Histadrut, a status which would place it, and himself, on a par with governmental ministries and Cabinet Ministers. He cannot accept that certain functions previously carried out by the Histadrut for historical reasons belong, by virtue of their public nature, to a sovereign government.

Such functions have included education and the control of labour exchanges.



LAVON  
*No one raised his voice*

He fears further governmental "intrusion" in such fields as the health service, which is almost completely in the hands of the Histadrut, the right of arbitration in labour disputes, which the Histadrut regarded as its monopoly, and the break-up of the huge economic enterprises operated under the Histadrut umbrella.

**Nearer to Mapam?** It is Lavon's determination to maintain the Histadrut empire at all costs that led to his attack on "étatist tendencies" on the part of the government. In pressing forward these views, Lavon has taken up a position far to the left of many of his Mapai colleagues and, as was pointed out in several quarters after the Histadrut rally, much more in accord with the opinions of Mapam and Ahdut Avodah leaders.

These ideological differences between the Histadrut and the Government might have been settled amicably and privately but for the personal antagonism that has developed between Lavon and Ben-Gurion, and Lavon's determination to wage his battle publicly. Their feud now

overshadows all deliberations and decisions of the Mapai leadership.

It was his desire to hit at Ben-Gurion and the young establishment around him, say Lavon's critics, that led to his charges of forgery against officials of the Defence establishment during the time of his service as Defence Minister. These charges have now been investigated in detail by a seven-man Ministerial Committee and, it seems certain, Lavon will be cleared of all responsibility for giving the order which led to the unfortunate "security mishap" of 1954.

**Testimony in Paris:** However, and this is a point which Lavon's publicity-seeking aides continually manage to obscure, it was not this mishap which led to Lavon's resignation from the Defence Ministry in 1955.

What appears to have turned the evidence on the security issue was testimony taken in Paris by Attorney General Gideon Hausner from the former secretary of a senior officer who had been accused of forging documents so as to place the blame on Lavon. This secretary is reported to have confirmed that she amended the copy of a letter by this officer in such a way as to suggest he had acted in accordance with Lavon's order.

What the Ministerial Committee now has to decide is whether to state categorically that Lavon had nothing to do with the order, or to state only that no proof could be found that he was involved; and whether to propose that the senior officer accused of forgery should be brought to trial.

**Spectacle of strife:** Ben-Gurion favours the latter course of action. He has held all along that a court of law should examine the facts and that the officer concerned should be given the chance of clearing his name. There is, however, strong pressure from circles close to Ben-Gurion, which feel that the best thing to do would be to close the affair with a statement of the Ministerial Committee's findings.

The officer concerned is himself anxious to defend his name before a court of law. He has intimated that, if the Ministerial Committee's findings are in Lavon's favour, he will seek to resign his commission and take his case to the courts.

In the meantime, and in the wake of the Mapai Secretariat censure, a number of Mapai leaders, with Eshkol and Sharett at their head, are trying to reduce the heat, at least until after the forthcoming Zionist Congress. They have no wish, for national and party reasons, to parade the spectacle of Mapai's inner strife before the eyes of the assembled Jewish leaders. It would be unlike Lavon, however, to take the Secretariat's censure lying down.



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## ZIONISM FOR SUBURBIA

### BEYOND BEN-GURION AND GOLDMANN

It was probably a mistake to hold the 25th World Zionist Congress, which is due to open next Tuesday, in Jerusalem; it was certainly a presumption. Congress should have met in Vienna, on the fringe of Eastern Europe; or in West Berlin on the boundaries of a disappearing memory; or in New York or Chicago surrounded by the new Jewish suburbia; or, if it had to be Israel, in the more realistic setting of Beersheba. But not in the unreality of Jerusalem, where all the Jewish problems (certainly the most important ones) which gave rise to Zionism, appear to have been solved.

This siting of Congress in Jerusalem was not merely a geographical error, it was also a political mistake. For it seemed to support the equation that the existence of the State of Israel is equal to the total solution of the Jewish problem. This in turn led to Ben-Gurion's claim that therefore the only Zionist solution is personal settlement in Israel—which is, after all, the logical extension of this line of reasoning. And this led to the marathon debate with Nahum Goldmann.

#### A defeatist formula

The trouble with that debate is not that it has produced differences of opinion, but that two men of the calibre of Ben-Gurion and Goldmann should each have produced what is in effect a defeatist formula, because both argued on the basis that a part is equal to the whole—a position that is as untenable in politics as it is in geometry.

Of course, Ben-Gurion is right that Israel needs western immigrants on a much more substantial scale. It is an essential element in her survival. He is probably also right in his psychology of Jewish immigration when he argues that it is necessary for the Zionist leadership to set an example before others will follow. As things are today, any kind of large-scale, non-idealist immigration must have an element of snob-attraction if it is to be successful.

#### Ideological subterfuges

It is this that has become the basis of American suburban life, and it is much the same in Britain and in Latin America. It is an integral element of fund-raising for Israel, and increasingly so for other causes. Whether we call it snobbery or status-seeking, it has become

a part of life in the 1960's, non-Jewish and Jewish alike. And once you abandon the pure milk of idealist pioneering as the incentive of future western immigration then you have to take account of this most powerful force in modern social life.

One weakness of Ben-Gurion's argumentation was that he never spelt out his case in detail; in a way, it was almost impossible for him to do so as Prime Minister of Israel, and he therefore indulged in ideological subterfuges which led to the now familiar disputation. But a much more fundamental shortcoming of Ben-Gurion's case was that, while it touched the heart of Israel's difficulty, it barely scraped the problem of Diaspora Jewry.

#### A "gilded ghetto" ?

Let us assume that 50,000 young western Jews follow Ben-Gurion's call every year (the most optimistic figure is much more likely to be nearer ten thousand a year than fifty thousand, but let us take the higher figure for the sake of our argument). This fifty thousand would constitute one half of one per cent of Diaspora Jewry. For them, the Ben-Gurion formula will solve the Jewish problem.

But what of the rest? What of the other 99½ per cent of the Jews outside Israel? Are they to be left to Goldmann's "gilded ghetto" formula? For, shorn of its rationalisation, this in effect is the meaning of the insistence on the special minority status of Jews in the Diaspora which Goldmann has lately elaborated, and which leading members of the American Jewish Congress have also advanced as the new solution: a calculated decision to remain "different" and to maintain "a certain amount of separateness".

#### Insulated deep freeze

Is this the end of the Zionist road after eighty years of campaigning for "auto-emancipation" and for the normalisation of Jewish life? Is this the answer to Pinsker's clarion call for the fullest self-emancipation of the Jew through the achievement of his own country and his own nationality?

After twenty-four Zionist Congresses, the Balfour Declaration, the War of Independence and the progress of the last decade; after Hess, Pinsker, Herzl and Weizmann, can it really be claimed that

the only effective answer (outside Israel) to Pinsker's call for auto-emancipation is auto-ghettoisation? Is the ideal of Anglo-Saxon suburbia to be the Zionist answer for those Jews who do not settle in Israel?

Yet this is the essence of the case of the opposition to Ben-Gurion. Diaspora Jewry is to be kept distinct and separate from the non-Jewish world, in an insulated deep freeze, so that it should be available as a make-weight when the need arises: to provide finance for Israel, a market for Israeli exports and votes during election times, and, when possible, a trickle of western immigrants. Those who can afford it may also spend their holidays in Israel.

#### Meaningless language

Yet Goldmann, like Ben-Gurion, has put his finger on one aspect of the central problem: the need to retain the distinctiveness, not the separateness, of Diaspora Jewry. This is necessary, not only for the good of Israel but also to overcome the left-over of the Jewish problem in the world, which has not been settled by the establishment of Israel and which may well complicate Israel's relations with the outside world if it remains unsolved.

But this new relation of the Diaspora to Israel will not be achieved through the language of Zionism as spoken by Ben-Gurion and Goldmann. This ideological language has become meaningless to the third or fourth generation American Jew, or to the second or third generation British Jew, generations that, by and large, only know active anti-Semitism at second-hand or as the aberration of a minority of cranks.

The situation which the 25th Congress has to face next week, it seems to me, is whether to seek a popular or a fundamental solution. Will it have the courage to face the unsolved part of the emancipation of the Jew, that there can be no solution of the problem of the Diaspora Jew until it is normalised, until it becomes like all other diasporas: the British, the Swiss, the American. Foreign nationals living abroad, "Jewish Jews", Moses Hess called them a hundred years ago, "Jews who will be as Jewish as Hungarians are Hungarians", no matter where they live.

#### As Prince Philip put it

How then will this coming Congress tackle the dilemma of Diaspora Jewry; how will it establish the "distinctiveness" demanded by Goldmann's formula? There seems to me to be no escape from



the necessary but unpopular need to face up squarely to its implications.

Either the Diaspora is shut off into its self-contained ghettos, isolated from the world intellectually and socially, helping Israel generously with finance, tourists and occasional immigrants but firmly retaining its Jewish separateness—a kind of Jewish Mormons — with its patriotic loyalty to its “second home”, as Prince Philip once shrewdly put it; but to what end?

Or the Diaspora actively identifies itself with Israel in every way short of actually settling there. In fact, this is the kind of Diaspora which Israel needs. It is more likely to produce the immigrants than the separated Jewish communities; it is more likely to produce the drive and enthusiasm, and the initiative to aid Israel. But, let us be under no illusions, the old conflicts will come back again, only more acutely than ever before: the Jewish question will reassert itself unsolved and seemingly insoluble.

#### **Israel citizenship for all**

Insoluble that is, except by the normalisation of Diaspora Jewry. And this Israel has made possible. Every Jew should be able and should be encouraged to acquire Israeli citizenship whether he lives in Israel or in the Diaspora. Most Englishmen, even the best informed, equate the English Jew and the Israeli. They would find it odd if the Jew were to insist that he was an Englishman and not an Israeli. That is why even Cabinet Ministers always refer to Israel as “your country” when they speak to a Jew, no matter what his nationality.

I know things are very different in the United States, but conditions there with their formula of “separate but equal” for each of the three main religions, is of fairly recent origin and it is not a static condition. It might quickly change with the advent of rising Negro majorities in the more important northern towns.

The reason therefore why Zionism is not finished and outdated is not because the World Zionist Organisation continues to exist, but because the problem which Zionism sought to overcome, still exists—at least in part.

And the effectiveness of the World Zionist Movement will be decided by the extent to which it is prepared to face this “Jewish Condition” of today and tackle it, even at the risk of a tremendous ideological and emotional shake-up of the Jewish world. It is just what the Jewish world needs.

*Jon Kimche*

## **COURT REJECTS MIZRACHI APPEAL**

### **BRITISH ELECTION RESULTS CONFIRMED**

*from Amos Ben-Vered*

#### **Jerusalem :**

The Congress Court on Monday confirmed the results of the Zionist Congress elections in Britain, dismissing both the Mizrahi and Landman appeals against them after a marathon session lasting from four in the afternoon until gone midnight.

The distribution of mandates therefore remains that decided by the voters: Zionist Federation General Zionists 11, Poale Zion 7, Mapam 1, Mizrahi nil, Landman group of the General Zionists nil. The Court's reasoned judgement will be given later, but the Court's President, Haim Krongold, explained that it would contain amongst its findings the following main points:

- ¶ In view of two precedents of Mizrahi appeals against elections in Israel after having boycotted them, a boycott is not a proper method of registering a protest;
- ¶ It has not been established that irregularities in the elections would have influenced the results;
- ¶ It has not been proved that any double or triple voting actually took place.

**No reason to invalidate elections :** The judgement will also criticise several aspects of the election procedure, and some of the organisations concerned with it. Among them are the Central Election Board, the political parties, the Jewish Agency's Organisation Department (which drew up the rules), and others. The Court reiterated, however, that the defects it had found did not add up to decisive reasons for invalidating the elections.

This was the Court's second session, and was devoted mainly to hearing evidence. Counsel walked round to the other side of a green-covered table and became witnesses in their own case, making statements and being cross-examined by their opponents.

**A misunderstanding :** The first witness was Dr. Zwerghaum of the Jewish Agency Organisation Department, who supervised the British election preparations. He stated, among other things, that Alfred Klein of the Zionist Federation had destroyed the election registers after polling had taken place, because of a

misunderstanding. The system decided on by the election board was not “fool-proof” because of defects in the lists drawn up by an independent firm.

Zwerghaum went on to say that this had affected all the parties proportionally, and that no one in particular could be said to have gained from it. In any case, he added, defects of that kind occurred in elections everywhere.

**Mizrahi on holiday :** The Mizrahi's General Secretary, Barry Mindel, testified that, in his judgement, new election lists could have been drawn up within a fortnight, and additional polling stations found. Cross-examined by Stanley Jackson, counsel for the Central Election Board, Mindel admitted to having been on holiday in Luxembourg during August, while (according to other witnesses) election preparations went ahead at full speed.

Zionist Federation Chairman Woolf Perry said that the Federation could have no possible interest in the destruction of the election registers by Klein, “an unfortunate incident.”

Other witnesses were Harry Shine and Dr. Leo Schaffer. As the session wore on, Woolf Perry enlivened the proceedings with an impassioned speech, in which he declared that cancellation of the election results would be a severe blow to democratic practice and British Zionism.

**Mizrahi consternation :** This was countered by the Mizrahi's spokesman, Dr. Reuben Gafni. “Unfair elections,” he said, would lower the prestige of Zionism by showing that “the Zionist Federation can get away with anything.” And he was followed by Deputy Congress Attorney Dr. A. L. Lauterbach.

He also quoted the two precedents where the Court had ruled that representation should not be granted to a party boycotting elections. This produced the first signs of surprised consternation in the Mizrahi ranks.

Lauterbach went on to criticise strongly the Jewish Agency's Organisation Department for giving orders on election procedure which did not fit in with conditions in Britain, especially in London. He also severely criticised the Central Election Board for its actions during the latter part of the campaign, and suggested that Britain be penalised by reducing its total number of delegates from 19 to 18, by allocating one seat to the Landman group, and by deducting one each from the Zionist Federation and Poale Zion. The Court took ten minutes to reject Lauterbach's proposal and to reach its decision to confirm the British election results as declared in London.



## LETTERS

### ANOTHER MIZRACHI ACCUSATION

Sir,—In your article on the Mizrachi appeal to the Congress Court, it was stated that the sum total of voting cards received by Mizrachi was 578. This figure represents, in fact, only the number of cases submitted to the Congress Court by Mizrachi as examples of duplications received. The actual number of voting cards returned to Mizrachi was some 2,000 in excess of the figure quoted in your report.

It would appear, therefore, that your arguments based on this false premise are fallacious and should be withdrawn.

M. Myerowitz

Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi Federation,  
Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

[It is Mr. Myerowitz who must withdraw. An affidavit sworn by S. W. Gold and Norman Morris, after inspecting the cards in the Mizrachi's possession, stated that the total number of Legitimation Cards received was 578 (under one per cent of the grand total issued) and that the actual number of duplicate cards, using the definition of the Central Election Board, was only 19. Does Mr. Myerowitz now accuse these witnesses of perjury?—ED.—J.O.]

### THE SONG

Sir,—The review of my book on the Song of Songs in your fine paper appears to have interested your staff, as well as your readers and the author, so that it was overlooked that the main title of the book was omitted from the heading. It is of course THE SONG OF SONGS.

Hugh J. Schonfield

Hyde Park Square, W.2.

### NINE TIMES BLESSED

Sir,—When travelling recently to Israel by El Al, I was relieved to see attached to the little "personalised" packet of biscuits which accompanied my afternoon tea, a label testifying to the fact that the biscuits have "the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Authorities of London, Manchester, Dublin, Leeds and Glasgow, and the Rabbis of Liverpool, Cardiff and Birmingham"—which is quite a *yichus* for half a dozen biscuits.

But on further consideration it occurred to me that we were here confronted with a case of gross discrimination. For what about the Rabbis and other Ecclesiastical Authorities of Edinburgh, Newcastle, Belfast, Bournemouth, Harrogate, Broadstairs, etc., etc., etc.? Alas, my biscuits had lost their savour!

I. Neuman

Eton Avenue, N.12.

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Information in advance as to whether any function is being supervised can be obtained from the Secretary. 'Phone: EUS. 6637/8.



## BOOKS

### A CHIEF IN AFRICA

Awo, The Autobiography of Chief Obafemi Awolowo; 316 pp.; (Cambridge University Press) cloth 25s., paper 15s.

"Three firms of publishers of international repute have paid me the compliment of offering to publish my autobiography. When approaches were made to me in 1957, I felt somewhat flattered, and made up my mind to accept the best of the three offers..." The almost confessional simplicity of Chief Awolowo's autobiography is perhaps the most appealing thing about his book which, with its detailed recollections of political battles within Nigeria, cannot be of general interest. But it deserves to be widely read, for nowhere else has the making of an African leader been so brilliantly spotlighted: the Christian education in a pagan setting, the first stirrings of nationalism in an intelligent mind, the search for further education and political example, the coming of disillusion and the first fruits of success.

And yet, having read the autobiography of the man who was formerly Prime Minister of Western Nigeria and is now leader of the Opposition in the Federal Nigerian Parliament, it is impossible not to wonder whether Nigerian domestic politics, intermingled as they were with constant struggle against the British administration, provide sufficient intellectual strength with which to withstand the tried and proven techniques of outside political influences, applied by men with a world of experience and vast resources of material wealth, their own or supplied by others. In Awolowo's case, however, these doubts are not long-lasting. His sense of international realism is made plain by his comments on Nasser's Pan-African ambitions: "The United Arab Republic, the pet creature of Nasser, which has one foot in Africa and another in the Middle East, is the very antithesis of a workable African community. With his undisguised totalitarianism, and his territorial ambitions in Africa and the Moslem world, effective co-operation with Nasser, in any field at all, would be possible if only the black races of Africa were prepared to remain satellites in Egypt's orbit, as Syria now is. Besides, there is no similarity in substance in the economic and social problems of Egypt and ours." This is more than realism, it

is political wisdom, a promise of a bright, and independent, future for the new Nigerian Republic.

G.D.P.

### CURIOSLY TOPICAL

THE AGE OF ROOSEVELT, VOL. II—THE COMING OF THE NEW DEAL, by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.; 658 pp., index; (Heinemann) 63s.

This history of the Roosevelt era is assuming a curiously topical flavour. It covers the first decisive days of Roosevelt in the White House, and I imagine that this must now be a leading topic in the Kennedy entourage. The book deals exhaustively with the take-over period and of the decisive role played by the Presidential leadership. It is interesting also to compare the different background of the Roosevelt entourage from that of Kennedy. For anyone who wants to be in the picture and understand American politics, and the internal problems of a progressive Democrat President, this book could not be bettered.

P.G.

### ALGERIA —THE FACTS

ALGERIA, Rebellion & Revolution, by Joan Gillespie; 198 pp., maps, index; (Ernest Benn) 27s.

As one attempts to understand the events of December 11, the day which marked the end of many illusions, hopes and falsehoods in Algeria, it is more important than ever to understand the historical background and to consider the

French record since the conquest in 1830, an expedition primarily carried out to save the tottering regime of Charles X.

Joan Gillespie, the American author, who died tragically after writing this scholarly and lucid book, explains all the complex aspects of the Algerian drama, with a wealth of details and examples. I found particularly revealing her chapter about the *colon* and his psychology, who even during the Third Republic "believed the Muslims should be exterminated and would eventually disappear." In 1892, the then French Prime Minister, Jules Ferry, commented about the *colon*: "It is hard to make the European *colon* understand that other rights exist besides his own, in an Arab country, and that the native is not a race to be enslaved and indentured at his whim." And then more recently General Catroux wrote about them: "They come together only for the defence of their interests. But these interests, which are the interests of a class, do not always coincide with those of France."

Though Joan Gillespie tends to stress some of the negative aspects of French policy, the other chapters on land-ownership and income distribution, literacy and the population structure, provide a better explanation of the rise of nationalism than all the leaflets issued by the F.L.N., the National Front of Liberation, which mix Marxist revolutionary terminology (learnt mostly in Paris) with oaths to Allah.

A chapter on developments from early 1959 to March 1960 has been added by Lorna Hahn.

I.E.

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# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

## FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTROLS MUST STAY

LIBERALISATION WILL BE A GRADUAL PROCESS

In a recent interview with the JEWISH OBSERVER, David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, was asked about the possibility of lifting foreign currency controls in view of the proposed allocation of \$50 a year in addition to the \$120 travel allowance.

After pointing out that import licences were being abolished for a growing number of items, he said that he was in favour of a gradual easing of controls, with convertibility and multi-lateral trade the ultimate aim. However, he continued, this would necessarily be a long-term process.

Under conditions of increasing liberalisation of foreign trade, the increase in effective demand was reflected mainly in the expansion of imports; the amount of consumer goods imported had risen by 16 per cent during the first nine months of 1960.

**Deficit rises:** The deficit in the trade balance had declined during 1959 by \$32 million (\$22 million of the drop was registered during the first nine months), but in the period January-September 1960, the deficit had risen by \$12.5 million.

Turning to the question of Israel's foreign currency reserves, Horowitz asserted that they were still too small in relation to the country's foreign trade, especially since future capital imports might decline sharply.

At their present level of \$200 million, Israel's foreign exchange reserves are equivalent to the value of about four months' imports, whereas according to the International Monetary Fund they should be adequate to cover imports for at least six months.

**Reserves inadequate:** Since imports during 1960 were expected to exceed \$600

million, present reserves were inadequate for the country's needs, particularly in view of Israel's substantial foreign debts and security situation.

As far as domestic credit was concerned, Horowitz recalled that he had reported in October that the money supply had risen by £119.4 million or 16.4 per cent during the first six months of this year, while credit extended to the public during the same time had increased by £65.5 million or 11.7 per cent (*see J.O., November 4*).

He considered the increase in credit particularly grave, since the seasonal trend during the past few years had been towards bigger demands for credit by agriculture and other branches of the economy in special need of extended credit facilities.

**"Intensive activity":** "The expansion of bank credit was the largest recorded during the last five years, both in absolute and relative terms", Horowitz's report had declared, continuing: "an additional factor contributing to the rise in the demand for credit is the increase in indebtedness by the Government and by public institutions to suppliers."

Israel's economy, Horowitz said, was defined in economic theory as being in a state of "intensive activity" full employment. Despite the continuous growth of the labour force, unemployment has been reduced during the past five years from 12,300 to 6,000.

The hard core of unemployed consists largely of people with limited working capacity, as well as those involved in disputes and the seasonally unemployed.

**Consumer demand rises:** In periods of intensive economic activity, additional means of payment result in increased monetary incomes, which in turn increase



HOROWITZ  
Advocate of restraint

the demand for consumer goods. In Horowitz's view, expansion of monetary incomes slowed down progress towards economic independence. "The per capita increase in private consumption at an average annual rate of 7 per cent, a rate unparalleled elsewhere, swallowed up most of the addition to the national product, with no improvement in the balance of payments," he said. Under existing conditions, Horowitz favours monetary restraint in order to slow down the rate of growth of consumption and imports.

"Israel is moving toward complete liberalisation in some fields, with the expectation of further relaxation of controls in others," he said. "One example is the proposal to enlarge the list of goods not subject to import licensing. Those in favour of extending this liberalisation to the sphere of credit and the money supply are labouring under a misconception."

"Total relaxation of controls in the economy will become feasible only with the prevention of rapid monetary expansion, which would otherwise bring about a further deterioration in the balance of payments situation."

**"Balanced budget needed":** "The alternative policy: a balanced Government budget, credit expansion not exceeding the rate of growth of production, and wage increases not exceeding the rise in labour productivity, would bring about the most favourable results. Another important measure is the promotion of personal savings."

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## ORT TRAINS YOUNG HAIRDRESSERS

### TWO-YEAR COURSE FOR SUITABLE YOUNGSTERS

ORT's first professional hairdressing school in Israel produced its first batch of graduates last summer. By the beginning of autumn, all thirteen had been placed in a job, said Mrs. Eva Kotlarsky, director of the school.

The hairdressing course forms part of ORT's general high school programme. The girls in this particular school—although hairdressing also has its quota of teen-age boys—may choose professional training either in dressmaking, hairdressing or teaching.

The period at the school, after eight years of elementary school, has been extended to four years. Since hairdressing is a two-year course, students may continue their beauty culture training, and courses in manicure and cosmetics are now being added to the school's curriculum.

**Many paying customers:** Present attendance runs to twenty-three in the first class (eighteen hours per week) and thirteen in the second class (twenty-two hours per week). Youngsters wishing to join this particular school undergo intelligence tests and special entrance examinations to determine their suitability. The courses are run by two professional hairdressers, one of whom has herself recently attended several courses of instruction abroad.

Each girl has a model on which to practise, but they also practise on each other, and the second year group already has many paying customers. The hairdressing salon is open to the public, and since prices are nominal, the clientele is constantly increasing.

ORT, in accordance with its principles of training youngsters for a profession in which they will stay and earn a decent living, does everything to help its graduates find jobs on completion of their training.

**Histadrut pay rates:** During the first three months after leaving school, graduates are entitled to a salary of £150 a month. Considering that most of them up to now have been sixteen- and seventeen-year-olds who presumably live at home, this is not a bad start.

After the initial three months "apprenticeship," they receive payment at the prevailing Histadrut rate. This depends on the standard of the establishment in which they work and, of course, on their own talent and experience.



A YOUNG ARTIST'S VIEW OF ORT HAIRDRESSERS AT WORK  
*New rendezvous for a discerning public*

### IN BRIEF

#### GOVERNMENT SELLS SOME P.E.C. STOCK

The Government has decided to put on the market 500,000 ordinary shares of Palestine Electric Corporation stock. Par value of the shares is £1, but they will be offered at £5.35, which is below their present market value. The sale has been underwritten by Bank Leumi, the Workers' Bank and the Israel Discount Bank. First option to acquire the shares

has been given to holders of P.E.C. preference shares who bought debentures in the £15 million issue of December 1959, and who subsequently converted them into preference shares.

#### TEL AVIV FAIR IN 1962

A Near East International Fair will be held in Tel Aviv in 1962, the first since the 'thirties, it has been announced by Mayor Mordecai Namir and the Director-General of the Levant Fair Company, Itzhak Roll.

A representative of the U.S. Govern-



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ment has already opened negotiations with regard to an American pavilion, and British concerns have revealed great interest.

The Fair is intended to serve as an "economic bridge" between the developing countries of Africa and Asia and the advanced countries of Europe and North America. It is hoped that the countries of the eastern bloc will also be represented at the fair, which will feature national as well as industrial pavilions.

#### ARGENTINE-ISRAEL TRADE AGREEMENT

A trade agreement between Argentina and Israel was signed in Buenos Aires last month by Argentine Foreign Minister Diogenes Taboada and Pinhas Sapir, Israel's Minister of Commerce and Industry. The agreement, for a period of three years, grants each country "most favoured nation" status, and its provisions aim at greatly increasing the volume of reciprocal trade between Argentina and Israel.

#### NEW PUBLISHING FIRM

A new firm, Massada-P.E.C. Press, has been formed by Massada and the Palestine Economic Corporation to publish foreign-language books for export.

The manager of the new company is Itzhak Carmin-Karpman.

Among the company's first scheduled publications are *Israel* by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, which will appear this month in English, French and German, and *The Treasury of Jewish Art*, which will be published in the same languages. In preparation is an *Encyclopedia of Women*, edited by André Maurois, which will be published simultaneously in English, French and Spanish.

#### CEMENT EXPORTS

Nesher cement exports are picking up again, following a slack period from January to May, when only 60,000 tons were shipped, as against 117,000 tons during the same period last year. During June-August, 82,000 tons were exported. By the end of the year, the Nesher plants here and in Ramleh expect to ship 230,000 tons, equalling last year's exports.

The principal buyers are West Africa and the U.S. Considerable quantities go through Elath, with 40,000 tons sent through the southern port during the first eight months of the year.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the *Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals*, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

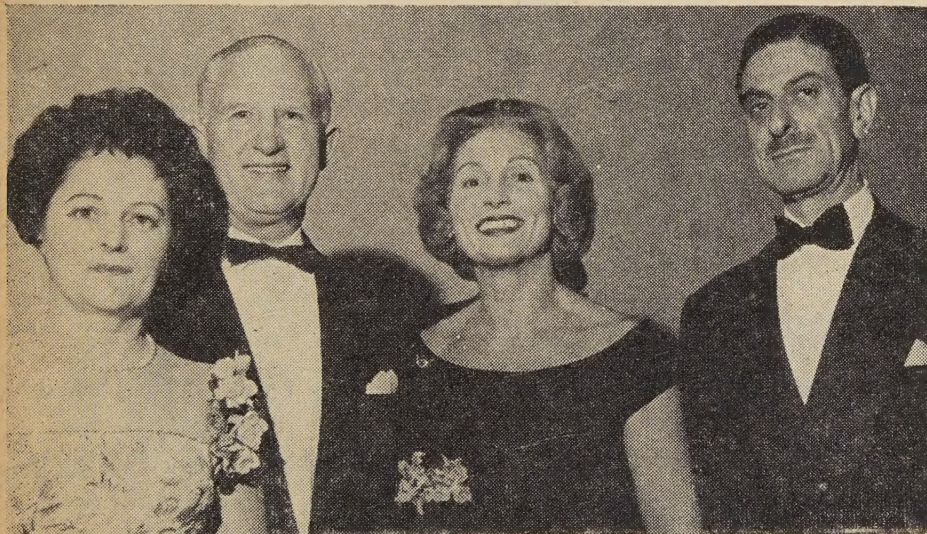
## CHEMISTS HEAR LEVER

**£6,500 RAISED FOR J.P.A.**

J.P.A. supporters of the Chemists, Photographic and Allied Trades entertained Harold Lever, Member of Parliament for the Cheetham Division of Manchester, to dinner at the Savoy Hotel last week and raised £6,500 to complete their 1960 effort for Israel. Harry Beck presided.

"The creation of Israel has effected a radical change in the mood of the Jewish world," declared Mr. Lever. "It has given us a sense of pride and dignity, which more than repays our efforts to reinforce the country's economy and thus ensure Israel's continued existence as a country of immigration."

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Davids were the hosts, while others who spoke were Boris B. Bennett, H. S. Kalms, Maurice Rote and L. Benjamin.



*Chemists at Savoy: Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Davids, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rote.*

## A NEW MOOD IN MANCHESTER

"Not enough contributors in Manchester, and not enough money raised." This was the considered view of chairman Emanuel Raffles, J.P., when he reported to a meeting of Manchester's central J.P.A. committee at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Forster last week.

One of the problems, Mr. Raffles continued, was the lack of an adequate number of volunteers for their canvassing drives. They hoped to remedy this in 1961 by introducing the method successfully

## FOREST CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY IN PROVINCES

Plans are well ahead in the Provinces for the development of the campaign to plant a Barmitzvah Forest as Anglo-Jewry's tribute to Israel on the occasion of the nation's 13th anniversary.

A Manchester executive is on the point of formation, to include communal figures and leading J.N.F. workers. Similar arrangements are being made in Leeds, Birmingham, Liverpool, Dublin and Glasgow.

In Southend and Westcliff, to which J.N.F. workers everywhere are accustomed to look for an example in afforestation work, the community is already embarked upon a children's forest of 20,000 trees. But it has decided, in addition, to plant 5,000 trees in the Barmitzvah Forest. The aim in this centre is to obtain a minimum of 13 trees from each member of the family, and not merely from families as groups. Good luck, Southend and Westcliff!

The national executive committee is due to hold its first meeting at 47 Baker Street on January 5, and among those who will be attending are the chairmen of all London Commissions, leaders of communal organisations and wardens of synagogues. Their task will be to plan the next stage of this campaign.

An attractive leaflet describing the Barmitzvah project as a whole is now available from J.N.F. head office at 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 (MUSEUM 6111). This is particularly useful for canvassing and inclusion in regular mailings, as it contains a pre-paid card that is directly returnable to the Jewish National Fund when completed with all the details of the inscription required.

## DUTCH MAYORS AT MARTYRS FOREST

The entire Dutch delegation to the International Union of Local Authorities Congress, consisting of some 60 mayors and their ladies, gathered at the Dutch section of the Martyrs' Forest near the Anne Frank Grove, each planting a tree.

This ceremony was specially requested by the delegation, which by this gesture honoured the memory of Jewish members of their communities who perished during the Nazi regime.

Dr. H. Kolfshoten, leader of the delegation and Mayor of The Hague, addressed the gathering, which had been greeted by Jacob Tsur and De Hoop Scheffer of the Netherlands Embassy.

## J.P.A. CALENDAR

The following are among the London district committees which are already engaged on their 1961 efforts:

Dollis Hill will be launching the local effort at a supper-dance on February 19. L. H. Gillis, together with his active executive and committee, is planning the arrangements.

L. Cinna, Willesden chairman, tells us that this important area will inaugurate its campaign at the Savoy Hotel on February 25.

Ralph Rurka has accepted an invitation to be guest of honour of the Gladstone Park and Neasden community (Ahavath Shalom) at the New Willesden Synagogue Communal Hall on February 26. This event will take the form of a supper-dance. The joint chairmen are E. Angel and H. L. Wicksman.

adopted at London's launching banquet at Grosvenor House. This was for the host at each table to announce the pledges of his guests. Manchester's inaugural will take place at the Free Trade Hall on Monday, February 20, and Rosser Chinn has been invited to come up from London and make the appeal. Mr. Raffles believed that this would help to get their campaign off to a rousing start.

Last year a sum of £76,000 was raised, from some 1,200 contributors. Jewish families in the area: 7,000 (estimated).



# J P A - J N F N E W S

## OUT OF THE NEGEV —CORTISONE

Experimental agave plantations at Kerem Shalom, on the Gaza Strip border, have succeeded beyond all expectations. This was the finding of a team of top-level experts who have just completed a survey there.

A system of earth ridges has been used in such a way that the agave thrives without irrigation and the bushes develop even larger leaves than those growing on the irrigated fields of Gilat, farther to the east.

Agaves, whose leaves produce the sisal used for cordage, ropes, etc., require a minimum of work since the ground need never be ploughed or hoed. World prices for agave fibres remain consistently high. Israel has hitherto been importing this commodity at a cost of nearly one million pounds per year. Soon, however, it is hoped to export agave fibres.

In addition to the immense progress achieved in this field, information has been released by the Israel Fibre Institute regarding agave waste products. It will be recalled that our columns recently referred to the possibility of the waste products of the agave fibres being used for a subsidiary industry. It is now announced that research work conducted over the past three and a half years has resulted in a system which utilises all waste material of the agave—97 per cent of the total weight after the extraction of the

fibres. This is yielding such chemicals as cortisone, high quality wax, foam-producing ingredients for soaps, materials for fire extinguishing and chicken fodder.

## SYDNEY BELLMAN REVIEWS BRIGHTON EFFORT

Brighton and Hove has completed its year's J.P.A. effort by raising £27,767. This was stated by Sydney Bellman, joint chairman of the committee, at a recent reception in honour of Israel Embassy Press Attaché Yitzhak D. Unna.

This figure, Mr. Bellman pointed out, did not of course include the sum of £7,000 raised through Brighton's annual variety concert on behalf of the Jewish National Fund. It was through the consistent efforts of every committee member that they had been able to reach these amounts, he added.

The Press Attaché placed J.P.A. activities in the context of Israel's social and economic development. Mr. Unna stressed that greater results in Britain would mean better housing and speedier integration of many newcomers. He was thanked on behalf of his hearers by I. Hoffman.

Brighton officers: Lewis C. Cohen, J. Prevezer, S. Teff, joint presidents; Sydney Bellman, Victor Schaverien, joint chairmen; Jack Cohen, functions chairman; S. C. Rogers, brochure chairman; Bert Halpern, Reuben Singer, joint hon. treasurers; Mrs. P. Stanbow, hon. secretary.

## NEW ADDRESS—OLD OFFICE

Maurice Goldwater, Hendon J.P.A. vice-president, and assistant hon. treasurer of the Zionist Federation, recently moved from Hendon to St. John's Wood.

The Hendon J.P.A. committee wish to place on record their sincere appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Goldwater for their sustained efforts for Israel over many years. Mr. Goldwater retains his office on the Hendon committee, which looks forward to his continued support and advice.

## THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

**N. LONDON:** Junior Modes, 6 Northfield Road, N.16, £3.10.0. Mr. Cooper, 36 Priory Road, N.8, £3.1.0. Mr. Sydney Cohen, Flat 9, Crescent Court, Crescent Road, N.8, £2.17.6. Dr. Weeg, 260 Albert Road, N.22, £2.16.0. Mr. List, 229 Alexandra Park Road, N.22, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Blow, 22 Darenth Road, N.16, £2.0.0.

**E. LONDON:** Mr. Goldstein, 27 Lyndhurst Drive, E.10, £2.4.0.

**S.W. LONDON:** Mrs. Lewis, 12 Hoadley Road, S.W.16, £4.0.0. Mr. Kleinberg, 320 Norbury Avenue, S.W.16, £2.11.0.

**N.W. LONDON:** Mr. W. Kossoff, 11 Rowdon Avenue, N.W.10, £19.0.0. Mr. J. Arkus, 20 Old Church Lane, N.W.9, £5.0.0. (Day School), 263 Chamberlayne Road, N.W.10, £3.16.9. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cohen, 43 The Vale, N.W.11, £3.4.6. Mrs. Spitzer, 5 Berman Way, N.W.2, £3.3.0. Mrs. Gorry, 50 Donnington Road, N.W.10, £2.12.5. Mr. F. Black, 225 Salmon Street, N.W.9, £2.10.0. Mr. H. Stern, 33 Alexander Avenue, N.W.10, £2.5.0. Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, 46 Armitage Road, N.W.11, £2.4.3. Mrs. L. Sietta, 30 Alexander Avenue, N.W.10, £2.3.0. Mr. Nathan, 3 Armitage Road, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. Bloom, 53 Dunstan Road, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

**W. LONDON:** Miss Taylor, 21 Sandringham Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £5.6.9. Mrs. Harry Shine, 15 Blomfield Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £4.14.0. Mrs. Davis, 16 Crophorne Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £4.0.0. Mrs. Norma Cutner, 18 Florence Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £4.0.0. Mrs. Goldman, 35 Florence Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £4.0.0. Mrs. Marcus, 146 Randolph Avenue, W.9, £3.6.8. Mr. Jack Shaw, 20 Crophorne Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £3.6.2. Mrs. Ruben, 92 Rodney Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £3.0.6. Mrs. Spiro, 29 Florence Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £3.0.0. Mr. Oppenheimer, 407 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.15.0. Mr. M. Shore, 507 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.14.0. Dr. Berman, 207 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.10.0. Mrs. A. Helman, 47 Hamilton Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.10.0. Mrs. Wolken, 123 Wellesley Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.10.0. Mrs. Glass, 9 Florence Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.4.0. Mr. James Jerichower, 8 Blomfield Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.0.0. Mr. Saville, 204 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Freeman, 510 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.0.0.

**CROYDON:** Dr. S. Elton and Mr. H. Epstein, 15 Tavistock Court, £3.2.0.

**EDGWARE:** Mr. Richmond, 3 Station Road, £6.3.6. Mr. H. Hassan, 62 Cannons Drive, £4.13.4. Mr. H. Newman, 45 Mill Ridge, £2.0.0.

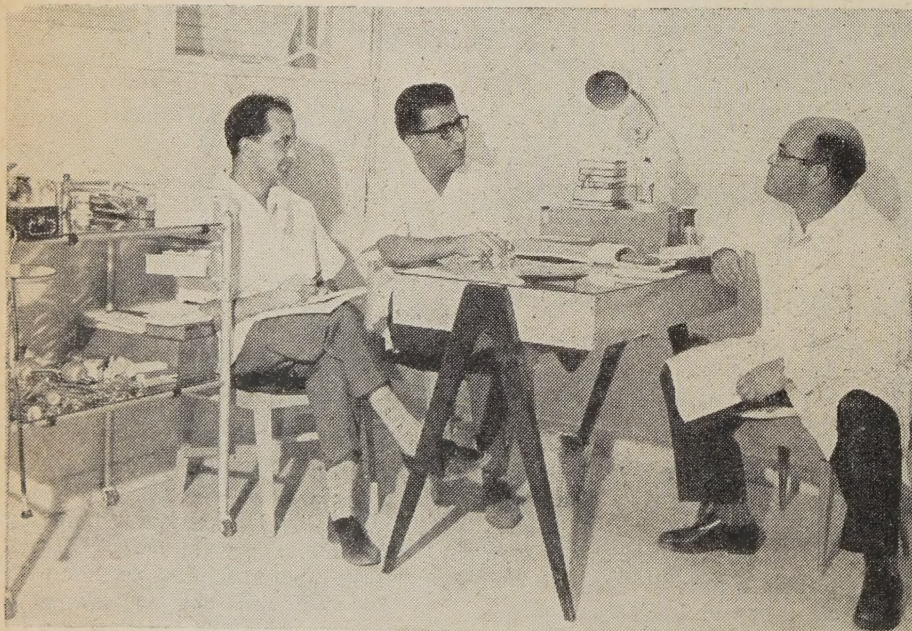
**BIRMINGHAM:** H. Kay, C3 Calthorpe Mansions, Calthorpe Road, 15, £2.2.0.

**GLASGOW:** Mrs. Sragowitz, 12 Carleton Drive, Giffnock, £4.7.0.

**LEEDS:** J. & M. & B. B. Dobkin, 156 North Street, 7, £5.15.0. P. L. Abrahams, High Winds, Harrogate Road, Alwoodley, £2.12.6. J. Goldstone, 6 Westcombe Avenue, 8, £2.12.0.

**ST. ALBANS:** Mr. Larholt, Cunningham Hill Road, £12.5.6. Mr. S. Cash, 15 London Road, £2.16.0. Mr. E. Vaseen, 8 Holywell Hill, £2.2.0.

**SUNDERLAND:** Mr. S. Isaacs, 61 Alexandra Road, £8.13.3. Mr. A. Refson, 3 Richard Avenue, £7.0.0. Mr. John Refson, Alexandra Road, £6.6.0. Mr. P. Pearlman, 33 Richard Avenue, £5.11.11. Mr. I. Gordon, 87 Ryhope Road, £2.10.0. Mr. I. L. Refson, "Crossways," Alexandra Road, £2.10.0. Mr. Hurst, 63 Alexandra Road, £2.2.0. Mr. S. Goldberg, 3 The Oaks West, £2.1.0. Mr. Gottlieb, 91 Ryhope Road, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Craig, 37 Ayexandra Par, £2.0.0.



*Debating the Negev's potential: doctors in Beersheba*



# J P A - J N F NEWS

## TO LEAD U.J.A.

Newly-elected general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal of America to succeed Maurice Berinstein is Philip M. Klutznick, B'nai B'rith leader and one-time member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. Mr. Klutznick's appointment was ratified at the mid-December annual conference of the body.

This brings for the first time a man from the Middle West to the leadership of America's (and the world's) largest Jewish organisation. 53-years-old Philip Klutznick comes, like former President Truman, from Missouri. His business activities in America are mostly concentrated in the field of community development, and one of his projects is the well-known Park Forest township near Chicago. Started from scratch, this community now has 30,000 residents established in low-cost housing that has become a model for similar projects the world over.

In the light of his experience at Park Forest, Mr. Klutznick became the guiding spirit behind the development of Ashdod on Israel's coast. This is destined to become a seaport metropolis of 150,000 population and is an American

investment undertaken in partnership with Israeli associates. Americans remember him particularly for his work on slum clearance immediately after the War, as Federal Public Housing Commissioner. Mr. Klutznick was then 37.

This U.J.A. nomination comes at a time when delegates adopted a target of more than \$72,000,000 for their 1961 campaign.

## J.N.F. RETURNS TO TOTTENHAM

After a long interval, full Commission activity is being resumed in the Tottenham area following a meeting which saw the election of a new committee and which heard an address by H. J. Osterley, J.N.F. executive director.

Alderman H. Langer, J.P., the Mayor of Tottenham, was unanimously elected president of the Commission, whose other officers are as follows: chairman, L. J. Glass; vice-chairman, R. Isaacs; treasurer, Mr. Savitt; Functions chairman, S. Solomons; hon. secretary, L. L. Glazer.

Mr. Osterley told the meeting, which was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs.

A. S. Zimmerman, that they should develop a programme of activities on the following lines: Box placing, to ensure that this cherished Jewish symbol was in every home; the promotion of Golden Book inscriptions and tree planting; and the sponsoring of a function as an annual communal event.

Among others who spoke were L. J. Glass, R. Isaacs and M. Reback, and the committee also includes L. Freed, M. Phillips, P. H. Darsow, D. Portnoi, A. Bejgielman and L. Littman.

## HAMPSTEAD

New members of the Hampstead J.P.A. committee were enrolled at a meeting which took place last week at a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Weldon. They will be turning up to the next committee meeting, arranged for January 5.

Mr. Weldon, one of Hampstead's treasurers, had been the host at a reception for a group composed of local residents who had just returned from their first visit to Israel, and he made this the occasion for the recruitment of the new members.

## The Barmitzvah Forest in Israel

### ANGLO-JEWRY'S 13th ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE

Have you sent  
**YOUR** contribution?

13 TREES FOR	£4.11.0
39 TREES FOR	£13.13.0
130 TREES FOR	£45.10.0
1,300 TREES FOR	£455. 0.0

You may spread the cost, if desired, by contributing smaller numbers of trees to total 13 within 12 months.

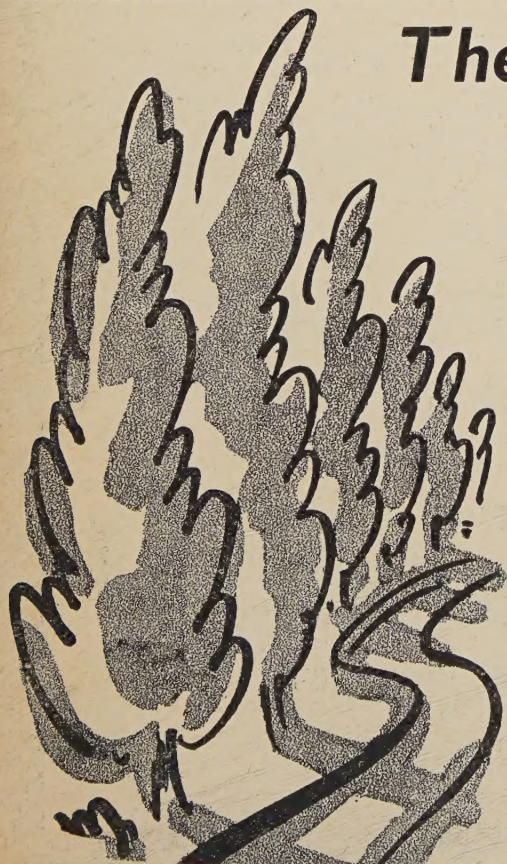
### YOU MAY USE THIS FORM

THE PRESIDENT, BARMITZVAH TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL, JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, 65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

I wish to inscribe ..... trees as my gift on the occasion of Israel's Barmitzvah Year in the name(s) of:

NAME & ADDRESS IN BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE

SIGNATURE





# “ A COMPLETELY INDISPENSABLE BOOK ”

“As a careful, authentic reconstruction of the political and military background against which the Israeli-Arab war was fought, this book is unlikely to be superseded. Every line of it rings true. . . .”

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“Already the facts are almost buried under a mountain of propagandist histories. BOTH SIDES OF THE HILL is not that kind of book . . . a completely indispensable book.”

R. H. S. Crossman in the NEW STATESMAN

“ . . . they have made a brilliant job of it.”

THE TIMES

“The best book on the Israel War of Independence that I have read. It puts the events which occurred in Washington, London, the Arab capitals and in Israel itself, in their proper perspective and reveals much information which has hitherto been unpublished.”

—DAVID BEN-GURION

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